

NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE
SW370-AM-OPI-010
OPERATOR'S MANUAL
FOR
Pistol, 9mm Sig Sauer P226
(NSN 1005-01-181-3457)



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WARNINGS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Always clear the pistol before starting any procedure described in this manual. Do not squeeze the trigger until the weapon is clear.
- Read this manual completely before handling, loading, or operating the pistol.
- Treat every weapon as though it were loaded.
- Always point the pistol in a safe direction. Do not point the pistol at anything or anyone you do not want to shoot.
- To safely carry the loaded pistol, ensure that the decocking lever is thumbed down and place the weapon in its holster.
- Never carry this weapon with a cartridge in the chamber and the hammer cocked.
- Do not place your finger on the trigger unless you are ready to fire the weapon and you are certain of your target and the area behind the target.

- Ensure that the chamber and bore are free of obstructions before attempting to load or fire the pistol.
- Clear the chamber after removing the magazine.
- Use only ammunition authorized in Chapter 4, Section 1.
- Always wear eye and ear protection, when possible, when firing the pistol.
- Wear eye protection and protective clothing while disassembling, assembling, or cleaning the pistol.
- Follow the instructions contained within the manual exactly when operating the pistol.
- Perform detail disassembly only to the level of maintenance required/authorized to identify and correct deficiencies. Always clear the weapon before starting any procedure described in this manual. Do not squeeze the trigger until the weapon is clear.

- The P226 Pistol has no manually-operated safety catch. Discharge can occur by pulling the trigger in either the double action mode or the single action mode.
- There is no external manually operated safety catch on the P226 Pistol. Never carry this weapon with a cartridge in the chamber and the hammer cocked. To safely carry the loaded pistol, ensure that the decocking lever is thumbed down and the weapon is placed in its holster.
- Always assume every weapon is loaded until proven otherwise.
- Be sure of your target and what's behind it! Even a 9mm projectile can easily penetrate wood or plasterboard walls or a car door and can travel as far as 1 mile!
- Ensure that all parts of your hand and body are kept away from the muzzle of the pistol at all times!
- If extensive corrosion is found and cleaning does not solve the problem, notify organizational maintenance/next repair level.

- During immediate action, make certain that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!
- During remedial action, make certain that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!
- If a round is assembled without powder (a fault of the manufacturing process), the primer alone has enough power to propel the projectile into the bore. A projectile lodged in the bore may cause damage to the barrel and/or the pistol if another round is fired and could cause personal injury. This event is commonly called "Pop and no Kick" or "Squib Load" and is characterized by a much reduced report and little or no movement of the slide. An alert operator should notice the occurrence of this event in time to avoid firing the next round.
- Before starting an inspection procedure clear the pistol! Inspect the chamber to ensure that it is empty. Do not keep live ammunition near maintenance/work area.
- Operators disassembly of the P226 Pistol is now complete. Only armorer trained personnel may disassemble the weapon further.

- Live ammunition is required for this test. Follow all weapons firing range rules and regulations. Observe all safety rules and regulations. Never point a weapon at any part of your body or another person.
- Always strike the sight on the sight base not on the sight blades or you could damage the slide dovetails.
- Use only 9 X 19mm Parabellum (Luger) ammunition in the P226 Pistol that is authorized for use by your command.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1-1. SCOPE

Type of Manual: Operator's Manual (Maintenance Manual also available).

Model Number and Equipment Name: P226, 9mm Pistol, Part Number LSD0911, NSN 1005-01-181-3457.

Purpose of Equipment: Provides the user with enhanced personal protection and offensive capabilities under day and night conditions.

Section II. PISTOL DESCRIPTION

1-2. NOMENCLATURE (See Figure 1)

NOTE

There are no controls on the right side view of the P226.

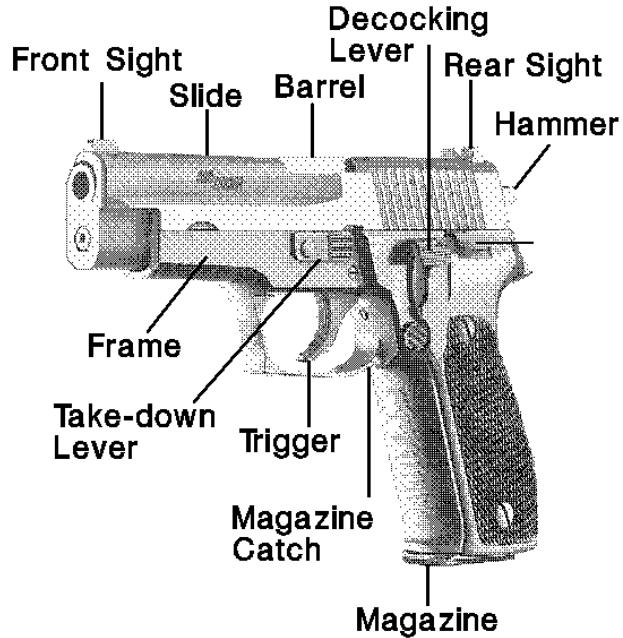


Figure 1 - Nomenclature

1-3. MAJOR ASSEMBLY GROUPS (See Figure 2)

- a. Slide and Barrel Assembly. The slide holds the firing pin and extractor, and cocks hammer during recoil cycle. Barrel houses cartridge for firing and directs projectile. Locking insert locks barrel in position during firing.
- b. Recoil Spring and Recoil Spring Guide. Absorbs recoil and returns the slide and barrel assembly to the forward position.
- c. Frame. Serves as a support for all major components. Controls action of pistol through the major components.
- d. Magazine. Holds 15 cartridges in place for feeding and chambering.

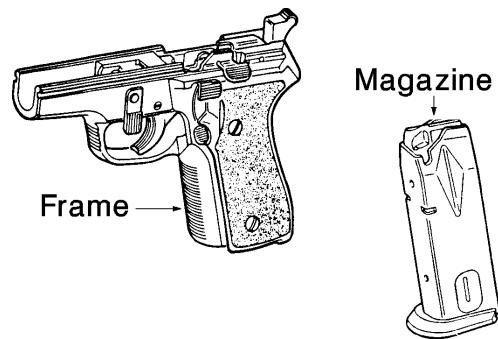
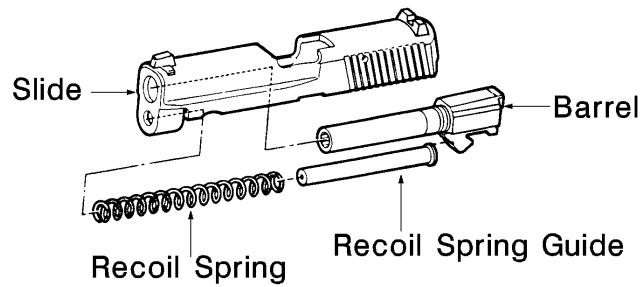


Figure 2 - Major Assembly Groups

1-4. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS: 9MM P226 PISTOL

• Caliber:	9mm X 19 Parabellum (Luger)
• System of Operation:	Short recoil, Semi-automatic
• Locking System:	Mechanically locked
• Length:	
- Barrel	4.41 in (112mm)
- Sight Radius	6.30 in (160mm)
- Pistol	7.72 in (196mm)
• Weight:	
- Magazine (empty)	3.35 oz (95 grams)
- Magazine (with 15 rds 9 x 19mm ball)	9.65 oz (274 grams)
- Pistol	1.65 lb (750 grams)
- Pistol (with empty magazine)	1.86 lb (845 grams)
- Pistol (with 15 rds 9 x 19mm ball)	2.25 lb (1,022 grams)
• Trigger Pull:	
- Single Action	20N (2.0 kg/4.4 lb)
- Double Action	55N (5.5 kg/12.13 lb)
• Slide Pull:	72.6N (7.26 kg/16 lb)
• Height:	5.47 in (139 mm)

Technical Specifications (Continued)

- Ammunition

- Width:
- Muzzle Velocity:
- Muzzle Energy^{*}:
- Magazine:
- Rifling Lead:
 - Rifling Grooves
 - Twist

9mm M882 Ball
Navy Logistics Ammunition
Code (NALC) A363

1.46 in (37 mm)
1230.3 FPS (375 MPS)
500J

Staggered 15 round capacity
9.84 in (250 mm)
6
Right Hand Twist

^{*} Depends on make of ammunition.

Section III. TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

1-5. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

- a. The P226 Pistol is a mechanically locked short recoil operated weapon featuring an automatic firing pin safety lock, double action trigger, decocking lever and external slide stop. Loading is automatic with each shot fired until the magazine is empty.
- b. With the weapon loaded and the hammer unlocked a shot can be fired by squeezing the trigger. (A shot can also be fired with the hammer cocked in the single action mode of firing.)

- c. By squeezing the trigger, the trigger bar is drawn forward and cocks the hammer. The trigger bar also operates the safety lever to lift the safety lock. The safety lever draws the sear out of register with the hammer while the safety lock releases the firing pin. Continued movement of the trigger causes the trigger bar to release the hammer which strikes the firing pin and detonates the cartridge primer.
- d. Blowback generated by the exploding cartridge forces the cocked barrel/slide system rearward against the recoil spring. After recoiling about 3 mm, the barrel and slide unlock allowing the slide to tilt down into the arrested position. The slide continues rearward until it contacts the receiver stop.

- e. During slide recoil, the hammer is cocked; the spent case is extracted and ejected as it strikes the ejector. In the initial recoil phase, the safety lever and safety lock separate automatically rendering the firing pin safety lock effective again. As recoil continues, the slide depresses the trigger bar, disconnecting it from the safety lever. Sear spring pressure returns the sear and safety lever to their initial positions.
- f. After contacting the receiver stop, the slide is thrust forward by the compressed recoil spring, stripping a round from the magazine and chambering it on the way. Just before reaching the forward end position, the slide again locks up with the barrel. The complete system is then thrust fully into the forward battery position by recoil spring pressure.
- g. Releasing the trigger allows the trigger bar and safety lever to engage again. The weapon is now cocked and ready to fire. After firing the last shot, the slide is arrested in the rearmost position by the slide catch lever. This catch is actuated positively by the magazine follower which is raised by magazine spring pressure.

1-6. OPERATION OF THE TRIGGER MECHANISM

a. Single Action Mode

1. Weapon loaded, hammer cocked.

By squeezing the trigger, the trigger bar is drawn forward and pivoting the safety lever which lifts the safety lock and unlocks the firing pin. The safety lock also moves the sear to trip the hammer.

b. Double Action Mode

1. Decocking lever and hammer safety notch (See Figure 3).
 - (a) The decocking lever allows the cocked hammer to be safely lowered into the safety intercept notch. In this condition the weapon can be carried with a cartridge in the chamber, ready for immediate use.

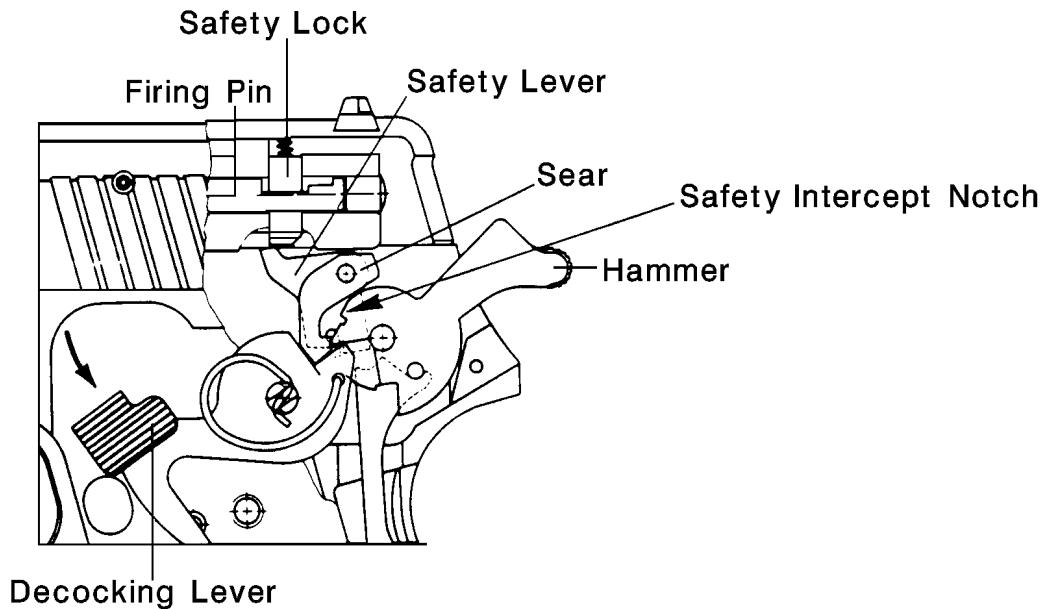


Figure 3 - Double Action Mode

- (b) The safety intercept notch is the rest position of the hammer. It also becomes effective in case of inadvertent hammer tripping when thumbcocking the weapon.
- (c) Thumbing down the decocking lever takes the sear out of register with the full-cock hammer notch. The hammer drops forward, returning the decocking lever to its original position, and is arrested by the sear engaging in the safety intercept notch.
- (d) During this operation the safety lever remains in its rest position and does not lift the safety lock. During and after decocking, the firing pin remains constantly locked. In this condition, even dropping the weapon cannot cause inadvertent discharge of a cartridge.

2. The weapon is loaded and the hammer decocked (at rest) (See Figure 4).
 - (a) By squeezing the trigger, the trigger bar is drawn forward and cocks the hammer. The trigger bar also operates the safety lever to lift the safety lock. The safety lever draws the sear out of register with the hammer while the safety lock liberates the firing pin.
 - (b) Continued movement of the trigger causes the trigger bar to release the hammer which strikes the firing pin and detonates the cartridge primer.

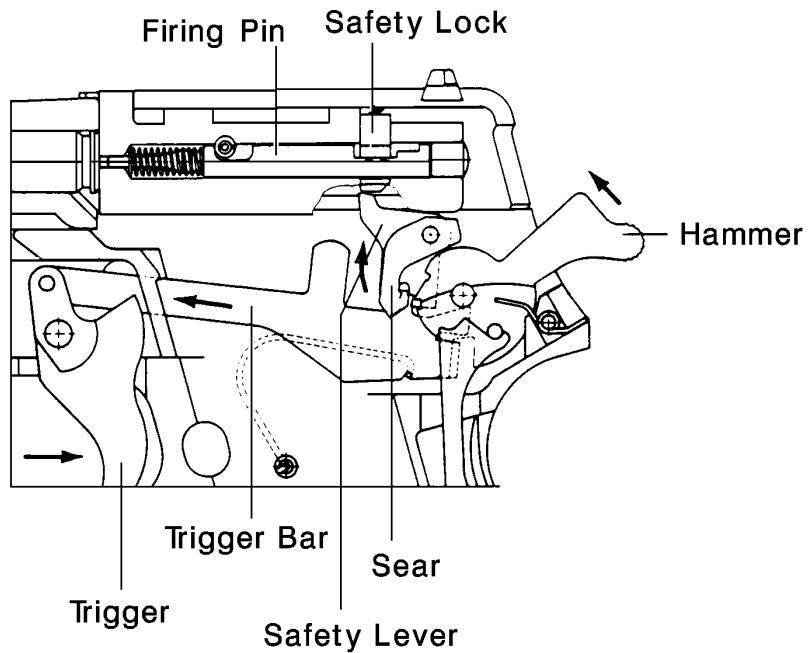


Figure 4 - Operation of the Trigger Mechanism

CHAPTER 2

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. SERVICE UPON RECEIPT OF MATERIAL

2-1. INITIAL INSPECTION

Upon initial receipt of the P226 Pistol, the pistol is to be inspected to ensure it was received in proper working order.

<u>Step</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1	Remove pistol and items from container	Self-Explanatory
2	Remove packing material	Self-Explanatory
3	Check for missing items	Self-Explanatory
4	Field strip weapon and inspect for: Missing parts Proper assembly	para. 3-3
5	Clean dry and lubricate (if necessary)	para. 3-5, 3-7
6	Assemble	para. 3-4
7	Safety/function check	para. 3-8

Section II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2-2. DESCRIPTION

The P226 Pistol is a semiautomatic, magazine fed, short recoil operated, mechanically locked, double/single action pistol, chambered for the 9 X 19mm Parabellum (Luger) cartridge.

WARNING

**THE P226 PISTOL HAS NO MANUALLY-OPERATED SAFETY CATCH.
DISCHARGE CAN OCCUR BY PULLING THE TRIGGER IN EITHER THE
DOUBLE ACTION MODE OR THE SINGLE ACTION MODE.**

2-3. OPERATION AND CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 5)

- a. Double/Single Action - For double-action (DA), pulling the trigger will cock the hammer and immediately release it discharging the first chambered round. To fire the first chambered round in single-action (SA), the hammer must be manually cocked before pulling the trigger. All shots after the first one will be fired single-action because the slide automatically reocks the hammer after each shot.
- b. Magazine - The magazine is produced from sheet steel and has a total capacity of 15 rounds. The rounds are positioned within the magazine in a staggered arrangement. Rounds are visible through the viewing holes located along the sides of the magazine housing. The floor plate can be easily removed for disassembly and cleaning of the magazine components.
- c. Loaded Chamber Indicator - The P226 Pistol does not have a loaded chamber indicator. The extractor does not act as a loaded chamber indicator.

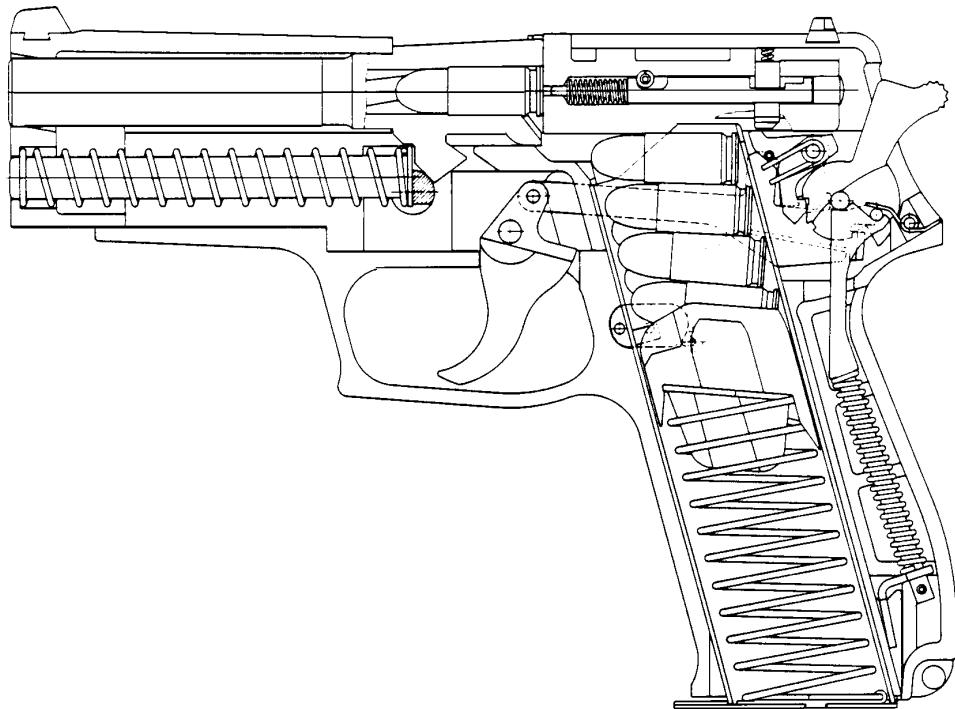


Figure 5 - Cross-Section of the Pistol

- d. Decocking Lever - The decocking lever allows the operator to quietly lower the cocked hammer without concern of an accidental discharge. When the hammer is cocked, it may be lowered safely by moving the decocking lever fully into the decocking (down) position. The decocking lever always springs back into its disengaged (up) position due to the spring pressure exerted by the decocking spring.

WARNING

THERE IS NO EXTERNAL MANUALLY OPERATED SAFETY CATCH ON THE P226 PISTOL. NEVER CARRY THIS WEAPON WITH A CARTRIDGE IN THE CHAMBER AND THE HAMMER COCKED. TO SAFELY CARRY THE LOADED PISTOL, ENSURE THAT THE DECOCKING LEVER IS THUMBED DOWN AND THE WEAPON IS PLACED IN ITS HOLSTER.

- e. Frame - The frame serves as a support for all major components and controls the action of the pistol through the major components. The front strap of the frame is checkered to ensure a firm grip. The back strap is formed by the grips which are also checkered. The trigger guard is extended, recurved and grooved to provide a firm grip when using two hands or wearing gloves.

- f. Slide Catch Lever - This lever is used to lock the slide open. As a slide stop it is pressed upward by the magazine follower or the operators thumb as the slide travels rearward during recoil or manual operation. The slide catch lever engages the recess visible on the left side of the slide and is spring actuated. The slide catch lever spring holds the slide catch lever in a disengaged (down) position until required.
- g. Magazine Catch - The magazine catch holds the magazine firmly in the frame and can be mounted on either the right or left side of the frame. Depressing the magazine catch will allow the magazine to drop from the frame.

2-4. CYCLE OF OPERATION (See Figures 6, 7, 8)

With the weapon loaded and the hammer decocked, a shot can be fired with the double-action trigger.

- a. Firing. (See Figure 6) By squeezing the trigger the trigger bar is drawn forward and cocks the hammer. The trigger bar also operates the safety lever to lift the safety lock. The safety lever draws the sear out of register with the hammer while the safety lock releases the firing pin. Continued movement of the trigger causes the trigger bar to release the hammer which strikes the firing pin and detonates the cartridge primer.

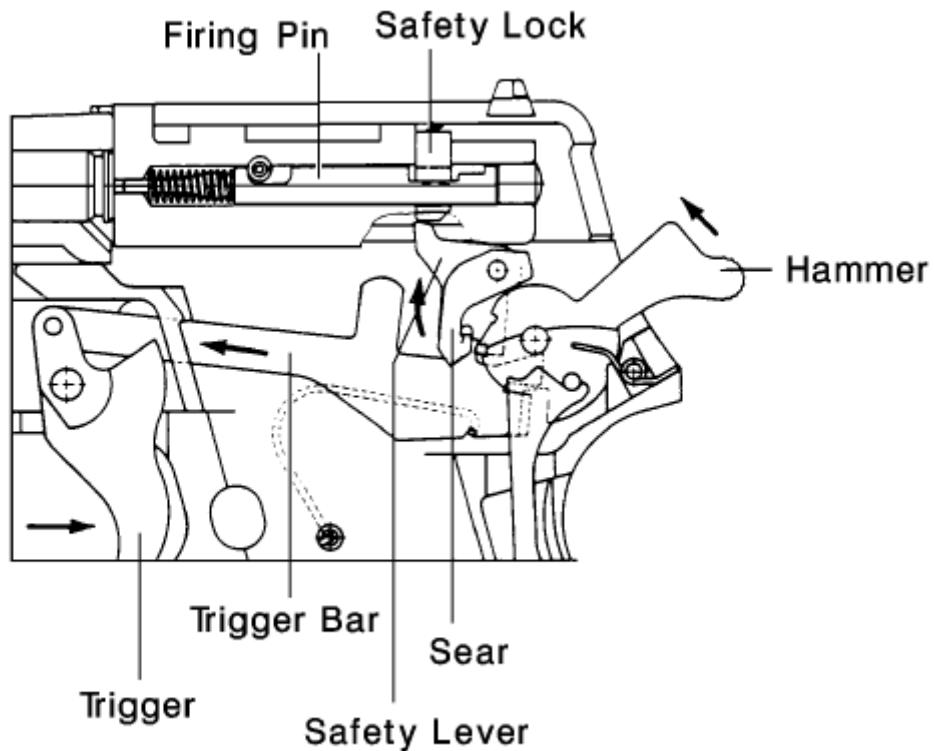


Figure 6 - Function of the Trigger Assembly

b. Disconnector Operation. (See Figure 7) Upon firing, the blowback action forces the slide and barrel assembly rearward. The slide disconnects the trigger bar from the safety lever, allowing the firing pin and firing pin safety lock to reset to the locked position, as well as releasing the sear. The sear returns to its initial position and holds the hammer as the slide goes forward.

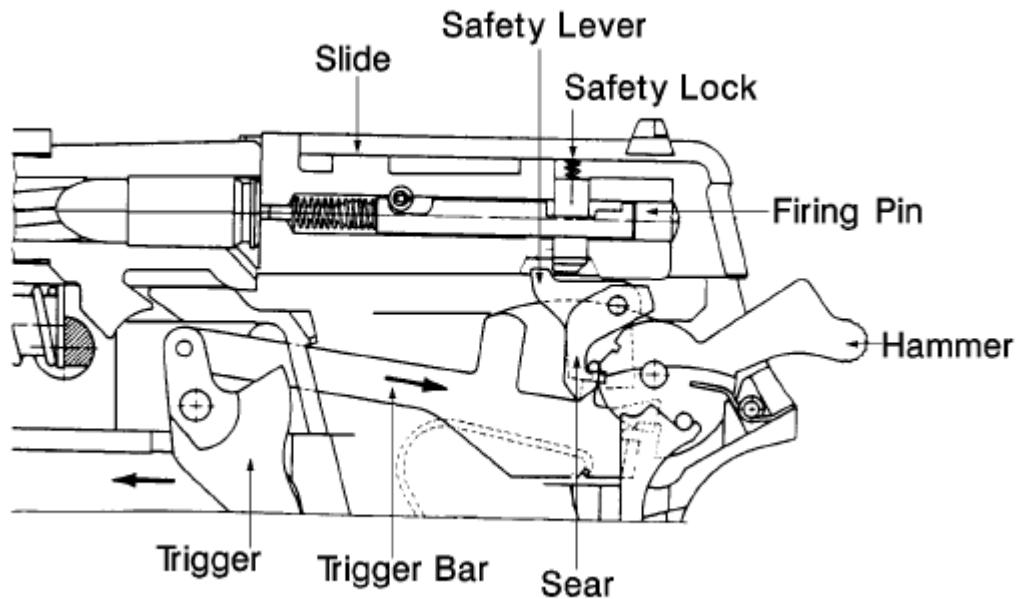


Figure 7 - Disconnector Operation

- c. Decocking Lever, Safety Intercept Notch, and Hammer Reset Spring. (See Figure 8) The decocking lever allows the cocked hammer to be safely lowered into the safety intercept notch. The safety intercept notch is the rest position of the hammer in the double-action position. Thumbing down the decocking lever moves the sear out of register with the hammer's single action notch. The hammer then drops forward, and the decocking lever returns to its original position. The hammer is held by the sear engaging in the safety intercept notch. During this operation, the safety lever remains in its rest position and does not lift the safety lock. The hammer reset spring maintains contact with the hammer ensuring constant engagement of the safety intercept notch, except when firing.

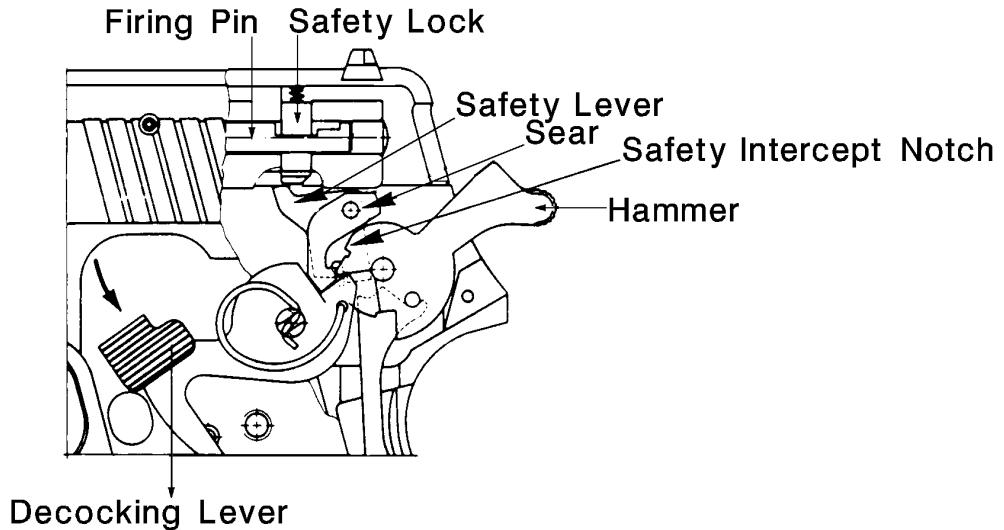


Figure 8 - Function of the Decocking Lever

- d. Firing Pin Safety Lock. (See Figure 9) The firing pin is locked in the slide by the safety lock. When the trigger is pulled, the trigger bar pivots the safety lever to raise the safety lock and free the firing pin immediately prior to releasing the hammer. When the trigger is pulled in the single-action mode, the trigger bar is drawn forward, pivoting the safety lever which lifts the safety lock to free the firing pin, and moves the sear to release the hammer. After each shot, the firing pin spring retracts the firing pin, allowing engagement of the safety lock during each cycle of operation.

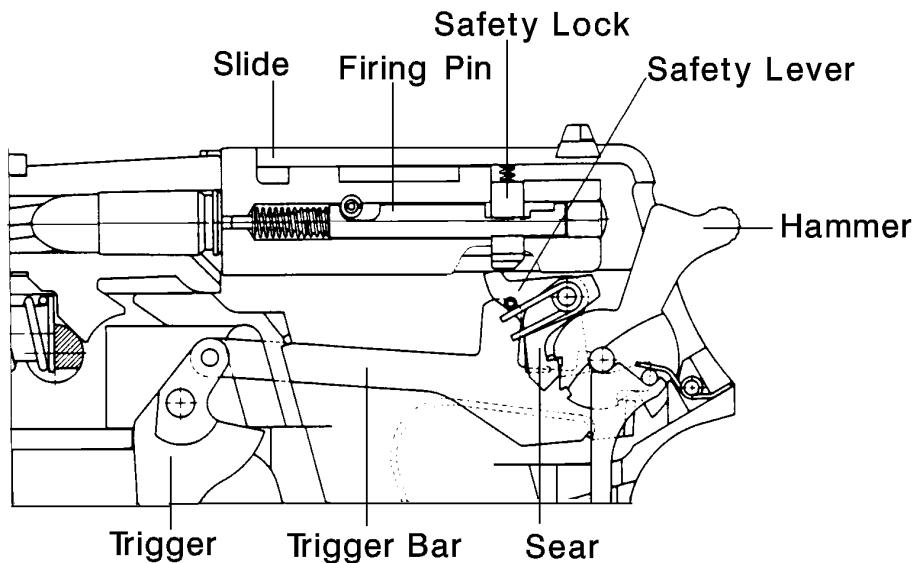


Figure 9 - Function of the Firing Pin

- e. Locking and Unlocking. (See Figures 10a and 10b) At the instant of firing, the weapon is locked; the barrel is seated on the upper step of the locking insert, and is locked into the slide. The blowback action forces the slide and barrel assembly rearward against the recoil spring. After recoiling about 1/8 inch, the barrel is cammed down and held by the locking insert. The slide continues rearward, extracting and ejecting the fired cartridge case while compressing the recoil spring. The compressed recoil spring forces the slide forward, stripping a round from the magazine, and chambering it. The barrel and slide lock together again approximately 1/8 inch before reaching firing position.

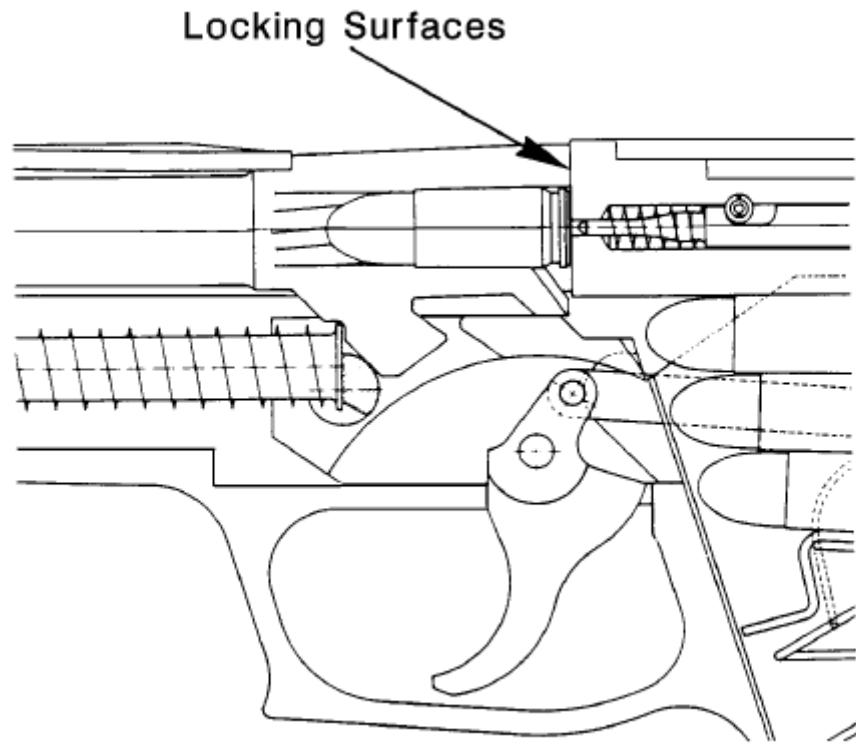


Figure 10a - Barrel Locked with the Slide

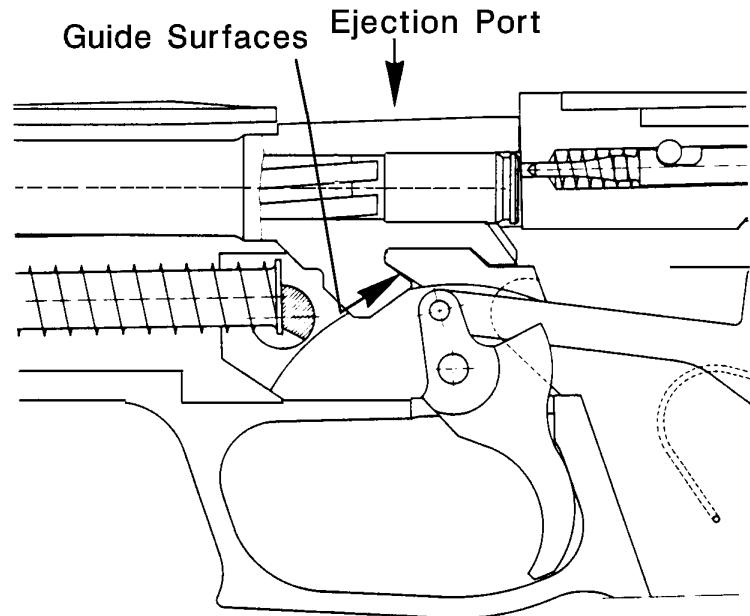


Figure 10b - Barrel Unlocked

- f. Slide Catch Lever. After firing the last round, the slide is locked to the rear, in an open position. The follower of the empty magazine raises the slide stop which engages the slide and locks it to the rear in the open position. When the slide stop is depressed, the slide is released and moves forward under recoil spring pressure.

2-5. SAFETY FEATURES

- a. Double-Action Mode - This safety keeps the hammer in an uncocked condition until the moment of firing. The double-action mode operates as a passive safety feature in the P226 Pistol. The hammer is left uncocked until the decision to fire is made. At all times the firing pin is locked by the firing pin lock until the trigger is pulled. Approximately 12.1 pounds of pressure on the trigger is required to cock and release the hammer in the DA mode of operation.

- b. Decocking Lever and Hammer Safety Notch - Thumbing down the decocking lever takes the sear out of register with the full-cock hammer notch. As the decocking lever is released, main spring pressure drops the hammer which is then caught by the sear engaging in the safety intercept notch. During and after decocking, the firing pin remains constantly locked. The safety intercept notch also becomes effective in case of inadvertent hammer tripping when thumbcocking the weapon. The safety intercept notch is the rest position of the hammer when the main spring is not compressed.
- c. Firing Pin Lock - The firing pin lock provides optimal safety with the hammer in either the cocked or decocked position. The weapon can only be fired by pulling the trigger. The combination of locked firing pin and positive hammer rebound into the safety intercept notch effectively prevents accidental discharge of a chambered round even if the weapon is dropped, the hammer is bumped or if the slide slams forward.

- d. Disconnector Safety - If the slide does not return to the full battery position due to a weapon, magazine or ammunition malfunction, connection is not made between the firing pin lock and the safety lock. Deactivation of the safety lock is automatically prevented. In this disconnected condition the slide cams down the trigger bar and effectively interrupts further trigger functions.

Section III. OPERATIONS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS

2-6. CLEARING PROCEDURES

- a. The P226 Pistol is not considered "clear" unless:
 - 1. The magazine is removed.
 - 2. The slide is locked to the rear.
 - 3. The chamber is free of brass or ammunition.
 - 4. The slide released.
 - 5. The decocking lever is thumbed down.

WARNING

ALWAYS ASSUME EVERY WEAPON IS LOADED UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE!

b. To clear the pistol:

1. Make certain the fingers are outside the trigger guard and the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times.
2. Remove the Magazine - depress the magazine catch and remove the magazine from the frame.
3. Open the Slide - pull the slide rearward and engage the slide catch lever (up). Watch for a live round or empty case to be ejected.
4. Inspect Chamber - Inspect the chamber for the presence of a live round or empty case.
 - (a) Visually inspect the chamber through the ejection port.
 - (b) Physically insert a finger into the chamber through the ejection port and check for a cartridge case in the chamber.

- (c) Remove any live rounds or empty cases from the chamber or from within the weapon.
5. Release the slide. Push the slide catch lever down and let the slide snap fully forward.
6. Thumb down the decocking lever.

The P226 Pistol is now clear, decocked and safe.

2-7. LOADING AND UNLOADING THE MAGAZINE

The magazine of the P226 Pistol holds 15 rounds of 9mm x 19 Parabellum (Luger) ammunition, NALC A363.

- a. Loading the Magazine (See Figure 11)
 1. Hold the magazine in one hand.
 2. Hold a round between the index finger and thumb of the other hand with the projectile pointing towards the palm.



Figure 11 - Loading the Magazine

3. Press the rim of the round down against the front edge of the follower or the top round in the magazine and slide the round back under the magazine lips.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 until the magazine is full (15 rounds). The viewing holes in the sides of the magazine allow the operator to confirm the number of rounds present within the magazine.

b. Unloading the Magazine.

1. Exert pressure with the finger on the base of the cartridge case and push each round forward out of the magazine one round at a time until the magazine is empty.

2-8. **LOADING PROCEDURE**

- a. Administrative Loading - used to initially load the pistol before it is to be fired. **Method A (Slide rearward, chamber empty)**
 1. Make sure the fingers are outside of the trigger guard and that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!

2. Insert the magazine firmly into the frame. Tug on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and engaged.
3. Depress the slide catch lever to chamber first round.
4. Depress the decocking lever.
5. Remove the magazine and top off with one additional round.
6. Insert a full magazine and ensure that it has engaged the magazine catch.

b. Administrative Loading

Method B (Slide forward, chamber empty)

1. Make sure the fingers are outside of the trigger guard and that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!
2. Insert the magazine firmly into the frame. Tug on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and engaged.

3. Retract the slide fully and release letting it snap fully forward.
4. Depress the decocking lever.
5. Remove magazine and top off with one additional round.
6. Insert a full magazine and ensure that it has engaged the magazine catch.

c. Tactical Reloading - used to quickly reload pistol once firing has begun.

Method A (Slide rearward, chamber empty)

1. Make sure the fingers are outside of the trigger guard and that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!
2. Keep your eyes on the target area.
3. Depress the magazine catch with the thumb of firing hand to drop the magazine.

4. At the same time, retrieve full magazine with non-firing hand and insert firmly into the frame. Tug on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and engaged.
5. Depress the slide catch lever to chamber the first round.
6. Continue firing.

d. Tactical Reloading

Method B (Slide forward, rounds remaining in magazine and chamber)

1. Make sure the fingers are outside of trigger guard and that the pistol is pointed in a safe direction at all times!
2. Keep your eyes on the target area.
3. Depress the magazine catch with the thumb of the firing hand to drop the partially empty magazine.

4. At the same time, retrieve a full magazine with the non-firing hand and insert it firmly into the frame. Tug on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and engaged.
5. The weapon is now back at full capacity without rendering chamber empty and weapon useless.
6. Continue firing.

2-9. READYING THE PISTOL FOR FIRING

- a. Insert a full magazine and ensure that it has engaged the magazine catch.
- b. Draw back the slide to the stop and allow it to snap forward into battery. This cocks the hammer and chambers a round.
- c. Thumbnodown the decocking lever. The weapon is now loaded, safe and ready to fire (double action).

2-10. FIRING THE PISTOL

WARNING

- 1. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET AND WHAT'S BEHIND IT!
EVEN A 9MM PROJECTILE CAN EASILY PENETRATE
WOOD OR PLASTERBOARD WALLS OR A CAR DOOR AND
CAN TRAVEL AS FAR AS 1 MILE!**
- 2. ENSURE THAT ALL PARTS OF YOUR HAND AND BODY
ARE KEPT AWAY FROM THE MUZZLE OF THE PISTOL AT
ALL TIMES!**
- 3. ALWAYS WEAR EYE AND EAR PROTECTION WHERE
POSSIBLE WHEN FIRING THE PISTOL.**
 - a. Single-action Mode (Hammer cocked) Affords operator the best and
lightest trigger pull (\approx 4.4lbs.) for precise and accurate bullet placement.**
 - 1. Aim at the target.**
 - 2. Fire the weapon by squeezing the trigger straight to the rear with
gradually increasing pressure.**

3. Release the trigger to remain in the single-action mode and ready the weapon for the next round to be fired.
- b. Double-action Mode (Hammer down/uncocked) Provides the operator with a long, heavy (≈ 12.1 lbs.) trigger pull for the first shot only. Subsequent shots will be fired in single-action mode as the slide will automatically cock the hammer after each round is fired. The double-action mode of fire is often the preferred mode of fire when safety during handling and carrying is of greater concern than first round accuracy.
 1. Aim at the target.
 2. Fire the weapon by squeezing the trigger straight to the rear with gradually increasing pressure.
 3. Depress the decocking lever to lower the hammer to return to the double-action mode once firing is complete.

Section IV. OPERATION UNDER UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

NOTE

Unusual conditions are defined as any climatic condition requiring special maintenance of the pistol. Perform the maintenance outlined for the climate that most applies to your operational area. Refer to paragraph 3.12 for lubrication instructions.

CAUTION

IF EXTENSIVE CORROSION IS FOUND AND CLEANING DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM, NOTIFY ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE/NEXT REPAIR LEVEL.

2-11. EXTREME COLD

- a. When operating pistol in extremely cold climates, clean and lubricate the pistol inside at room temperature if possible.**

- b. Apply a light coat of Lubricant Automatic Weapons, Arctic (LAW) to all functional parts.**

- c. To prevent freezing, keep the pistol covered when moving from a warm to a cold area. This will allow gradual cooling.
- d. Always keep the pistol dry.
- e. Do not lay a hot pistol in snow or ice.
- f. Keep ammunition dry; moisture will cause malfunctions. Do not lubricate the ammunition.
- g. Always keep snow out of the bore of barrel. If snow should get into the bore, clean the bore before firing using a swab and cleaning rod.

2-12. HOT, WET CLIMATES

- a. Perform maintenance more frequently. Inspect hidden surfaces for corrosion. If corrosion is found, clean and lubricate.
- b. To help prevent corrosion, remove hand prints with a cloth. Dry and lubricate the pistol with Cleaner, Lubricant, Preservative (CLP).

- c. Check ammunition and magazines frequently for corrosion. Clean the magazine using CLP and wipe dry with a cloth. If necessary, clean ammunition with a dry cloth.
- d. Always keep mud out of the barrel. If mud should get into the bore, clean it before firing using a swab and cleaning rod.

2-13. HOT, DRY CLIMATES

- a. Dust and sand will get into pistol and cause malfunctions and excessive wear on component's contact surfaces during firing. Keep pistol covered when possible.
- b. Corrosion is less likely to form on metal parts in a dry climate. Therefore, lightly lubricate internal working surfaces only with CLP. Do not lubricate external parts of the pistol. Wipe any excess lubricant from exposed surfaces. Do not lubricate internal components of magazine.

2-14. HEAVY RAIN AND WATER OPERATIONS - ALL CLIMATES

- a. Perform maintenance in accordance with the appropriate climatic conditions.
- b. Always attempt to keep pistol dry.
- c. Always try to drain any water from barrel prior to firing. Dry the bore with a swab and cleaning rod.
- d. Lightly lube the bore and chamber. Generously lube internal and external surfaces of the pistol with CLP.

Section V. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

2-15. IMMEDIATE ACTION

Immediate Action is the action performed immediately by the firer any time there is an unscheduled or unanticipated interruption of the pistol's operation when a back-up weapon is unavailable to transition to. Immediate Action should be practiced to the point that it occurs as a reflex action.

WARNING

**DURING IMMEDIATE ACTION, MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE PISTOL IS
POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION AT ALL TIMES!**

RAP - RAP the magazine on the bottom to ensure magazine is fully seated in weapon.

TAP - TAP the rear of the slide to ensure it is fully forward.

BANG - Attempt to fire the weapon.

If weapon fails to fire, pull slide fully rearward and release to load a new round into the chamber. Attempt to fire the weapon.

If the weapon still fails to fire, perform **Remedial Action**.

2-16. REMEDIAL ACTION

Remedial Action is the action performed to remedy the problem and place the pistol back into operation after Immediate Action has been performed once and proves ineffective.

WARNING

**DURING REMEDIAL ACTION, MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE PISTOL IS
POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION AT ALL TIMES!**

To perform Remedial Action on the P226 Pistol:

- a. Clear the pistol!
- b. Check the chamber, bore and frame for and remove any type of obstruction caused by such things as an empty or ruptured case, live round and foreign matter, etc.
- c. Insert another loaded magazine into the pistol.

- d. Depress the slide release to chamber a new round.
- e. Attempt to fire the pistol.

WARNING

IF A ROUND IS ASSEMBLED WITHOUT POWDER (A FAULT OF THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS), THE PRIMER ALONE HAS ENOUGH POWER TO PROPEL THE PROJECTILE INTO THE BORE. A PROJECTILE LODGED IN THE BORE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE BARREL AND/OR THE PISTOL IF ANOTHER ROUND IS FIRED AND COULD CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY. THIS EVENT IS COMMONLY CALLED "POP AND NO KICK" OR "SQUIB LOAD" AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY A MUCH REDUCED REPORT AND LITTLE OR NO MOVEMENT OF THE SLIDE. AN ALERT OPERATOR SHOULD NOTICE THE OCCURRENCE OF THIS EVENT IN TIME TO AVOID FIRING THE NEXT ROUND.

CHAPTER 3

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. LEVEL OF REPAIR

This operator's manual addresses the function which the operator is authorized to perform. Any additional tasks require the weapon to be returned to the armorer for repair.

The round count for turn in to NSWC Crane for the P226 Pistol is 30,000 rounds. The pistol should be red tagged and returned to NSWC Crane.

Section II. TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

3-1. OPERATOR TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

At a minimum, you will require the following materials to clean the P226 Pistol and its components:

MATERIALS:

1. [1217] Brush, cleaning, small arms
2. [0831] Lubricating oil, general purpose, VV-L-800, SYM PL-S (for use on board submarines)
3. [1102] Rags, wiping
4. [1338] Swab, small arms cleaning
5. [2057] Cleaner, lubricant, and preservative, MIL-L-63460 (not for use on submarines.)
6. Armorer's Stone Set

TOOLS:

1. [0935] Oiler, hand, push bottom, rigid spout
2. [1198] Screwdriver, flat tip, general purpose

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. [1123] Rod, cleaning, small arms swab, loop handle
2. Sight alignment tool
3. Cleaning compound, simple green
NSN: 24 oz 7930-01-342-5315
1 gal 7930-01-306-8369
5 gal 7930-01-342-5316
4. Cleaning machine, mini-max

 **NOTE**

Numbers in brackets can be referenced to Standard PMS Materials Identification Guide (SPMIG) for stock number identification.

Section III. SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

3-2. GENERAL

This section lists those required checks and services to be performed by personnel who operate the P226 Pistol. This section includes the services required to prepare the pistol for operation, to check the pistol during operation, and to ensure proper function after maintenance. Before performing any of these procedures, ensure that the pistol log book has been updated with the correct round count and any corrective action procedure documented. If your equipment fails to operate, refer to the Troubleshooting Tables in Section IV.

Maintenance Requirement Cards for the P226 Pistol will be issued and complied with at the prescribed intervals.

WARNING

**BEFORE STARTING AN INSPECTION PROCEDURE CLEAR THE PISTOL!
INSPECT THE CHAMBER TO ENSURE THAT IT IS EMPTY. DO NOT KEEP
LIVE AMMUNITION NEAR MAINTENANCE/WORK AREA.**

NOTE

Before starting any scheduled maintenance procedure ensure that the pistol log book has been updated with the correct round count and any scheduled maintenance performed documented.

3-3. DISASSEMBLY (Field stripping)

- a. Pistol (See Figure 12a-e and 13)**
 1. Clear the pistol!
 2. Insert an empty magazine into the frame.
 3. Draw back the slide until it is arrested by the slide catch lever.
 4. Thumbnodown the takedown lever.
 5. Remove the magazine.
 6. Draw back the slide slightly to disengage the slide catch lever then ease the slide forward and out of the frame.

7. Remove the recoil spring and recoil spring guide by lifting them from the rear end.
8. Remove the barrel by lifting it from the chamber end.
9. Remove the grip plate screws and lift the grip plates off the frame.



Figure 12a - Sequence of Field Stripping the P226 Pistol

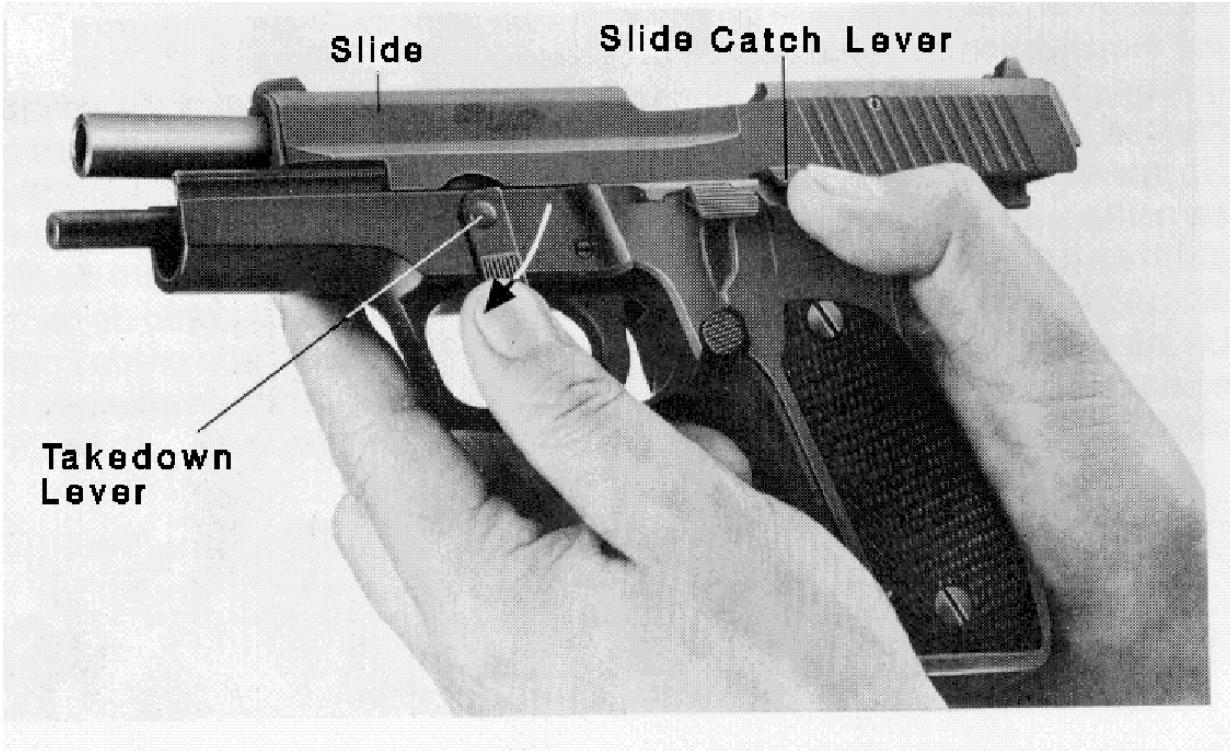


Figure 12b - Sequence of Field Stripping the P226 Pistol

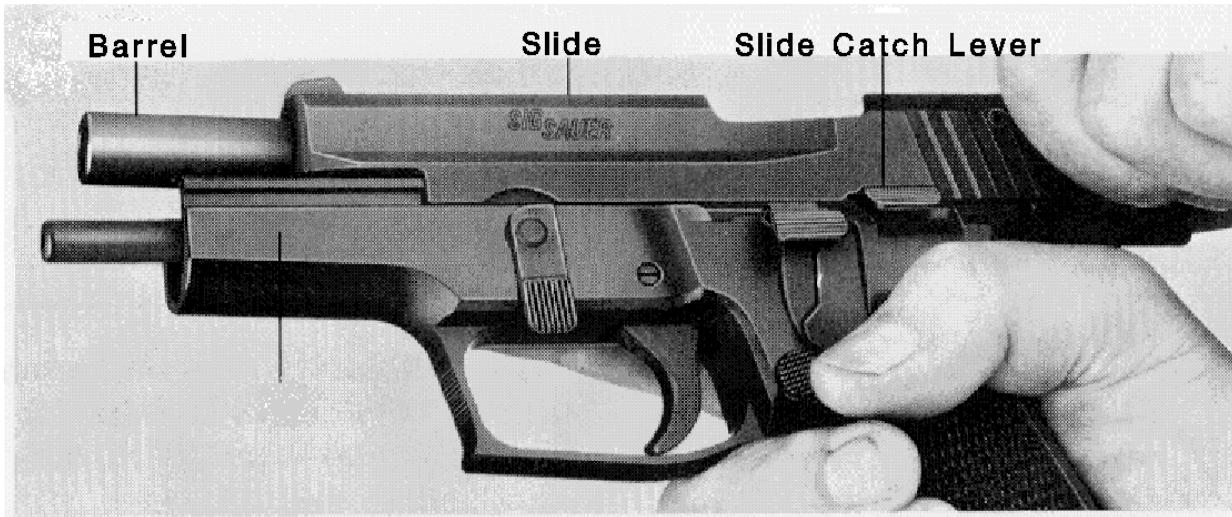


Figure 12c - Sequence of Field Stripping the P226 Pistol

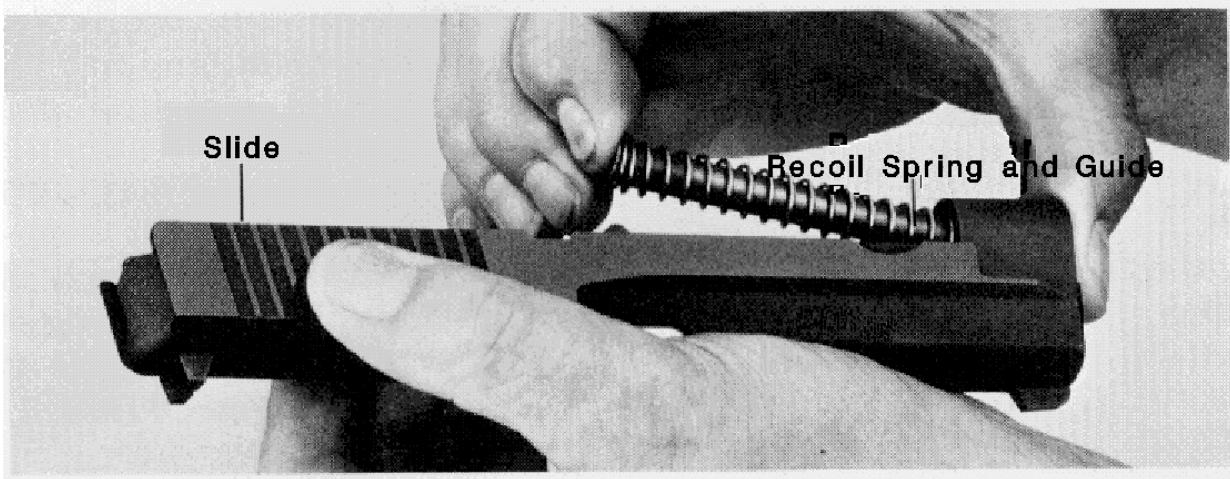


Figure 12d - Sequence of Field Stripping the P226 Pistol

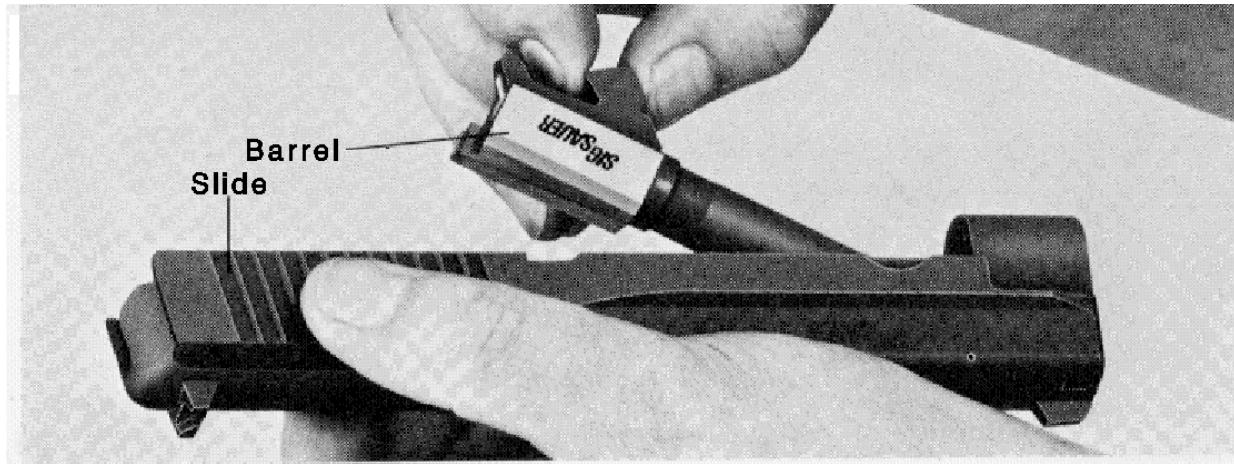


Figure 12e - Sequence of Field Stripping the P226 Pistol

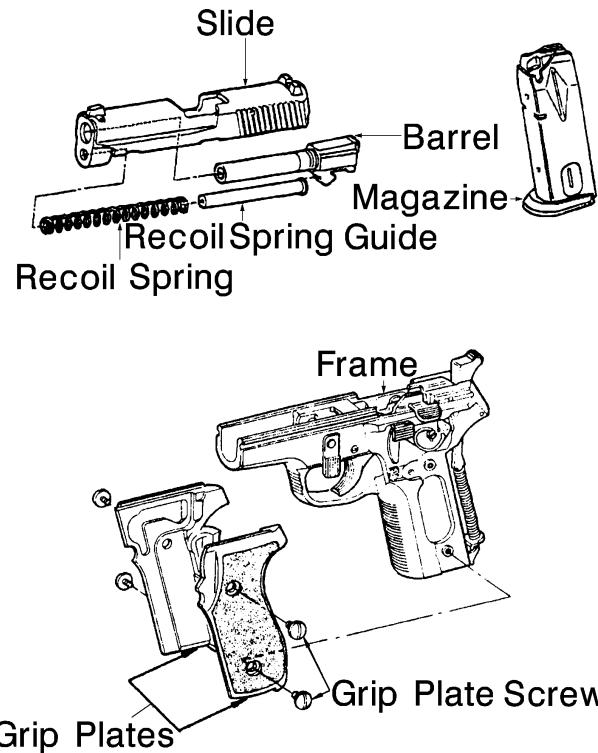


Figure 13 - Field Stripped P226 Pistol

b. Magazine (See Figure 14)

1. Force the magazine insert inward with a punch.
2. Pull out the floor plate in the direction of the protruding flange while ensuring the magazine spring does not jump out.
3. Remove the magazine spring and feeder from the magazine tube.

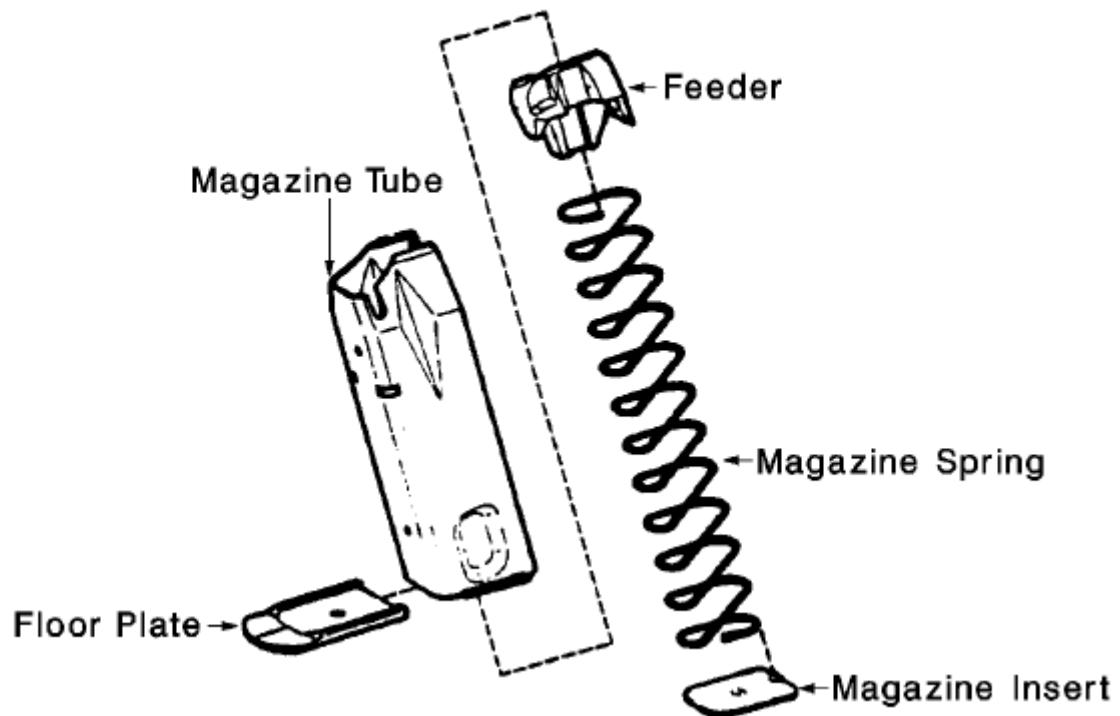


Figure 14 - Disassembled P226 Pistol Magazine

CAUTION

**OPERATORS DISASSEMBLY OF THE P226 PISTOL IS NOW COMPLETE.
ONLY ARMORER TRAINED PERSONNEL MAY DISASSEMBLE THE WEAPON
FURTHER.**

3-4. ASSEMBLY (From field strip)

a. Magazine

1. Place the magazine follower onto the end of the magazine spring.
2. Insert the follower and the magazine spring into the magazine tube.
3. Place the locking plate onto the protruding end of the magazine spring so that the locking detent is visible and on the outside.
4. Push the locking plate down into the magazine housing against the pressure of the magazine spring and **hold it there**.

5. Slide the floor plate over the base of the magazine housing and locking plate from front to rear making sure that:
 - (a) The floor plate engages the tabs located on the left and right sides of the magazine housing.
 - (b) The floor plate is fully seated on the magazine housing.
 - (c) The locking detent fits within the hole provided in the floor plate.
 - (d) Check the magazine for proper assembly by ensuring that the follower slides up and down freely within the magazine housing and with spring tension. Also check that the magazine follower rises within the housing to be nearly flush against the bottom of the magazine lips.

b. Pistol

1. Set the grip plates on the frame.
2. Insert and tighten the grip plate screws.

3. Insert the barrel and then the recoil spring and recoil spring guide into the slide.
4. Insert an empty magazine into the frame.
5. Slip the slide onto the frame until it can be arrested by the slide catch lever.
6. Thumb up the takedown lever.
7. Thumb down the slide catch lever.
8. Thumb down the decocking lever.

NOTE

Operator reassembly of the P226 Pistol is now complete but not finished without a safety/function check, paragraph 3.9.

3-5. CLEANING

- a. Maintenance Requirement Cards for the P226 will be issued and complied with at the prescribed interval.
- b. Normal Cleaning - performed after each firing, monthly, after firing or after any exposure to extreme environmental conditions such as salt, fog, sand, mud, water, etc.

1. **Clear the pistol!**
2. Disassemble the pistol into the major assembly groups.
 - (a) Slide
 - (1) Scrub all internal surfaces of the slide using the nylon toothbrush moistened with solvent (CLP).
 - (2) Remove all loose fouling from all surfaces of the slide using a rag and cotton swabs.

- (b) Recoil Spring and Recoil Spring Guide - remove all visible fouling using solvent (CLP) a nylon toothbrush, a rag, and cotton swabs.
- (c) Barrel
 - (1) Moisten the bronze bore brush with solvent and scrub the bore from chamber to muzzle at least six passes, back and forth.
 - (2) Remove the loose fouling using cleaning patches.
 - (3) Scrub outside surfaces of barrel with the nylon toothbrush moistened with solvent (CLP).
 - (4) Remove all loose fouling using a rag and cotton swabs.

(d) Frame

- (1) Scrub all internal surfaces where carbon fouling is visible using the nylon toothbrush moistened with solvent (CLP) Concentrate on the area normally covered by the slide and the grip plates.
- (2) Using the rag and cotton swabs, remove all loose fouling from all areas of the frame.

(e) Magazine

- (1) The magazine is disassembled for cleaning.
- (2) Scrub the top of the magazine, concentrating on the follower and feed lips, using the nylon toothbrush moistened with solvent (CLP).
- (3) Using the rag and cotton swabs, remove all loose fouling from all surfaces of the magazine.

3-6. INSPECTION

During and after cleaning, the operator should inspect the pistol and its components for any irregularities that may cause problems during its operation. If any potential deficiencies are noted, they should be corrected immediately and/or brought to the attention of the unit armorer.

- a. Visually Inspect the Pistol and Magazine for:
 1. Damaged or missing parts
 2. Improper assembly or function
 3. Absence of free movement, where applicable
 4. Absence of spring tension, where applicable
 5. Uncustomary looseness
 6. Parts exhibiting signs of cracks, burrs, dents, or obvious signs of damage or stress
 7. Presence of stops or tactile clicks in controls, where applicable
 8. General overall cleanliness
 9. Presence of proper lubrication
 10. Presence of corrosion or degradation of surface finish

3-7. LUBRICATION

All metal surfaces of the P226 Pistol have a special surface treatment that resists all types of corrosion including corrosion resulting from exposure to salt water. However, this surface treatment does not reduce friction between parts, therefore, lubricant must be applied to the P226 Pistol.

Any type of high-quality, medium weight lubricant (oil or grease) specifically designed for use on firearms, such as "Break-Free" (CLP.), will work well on the P226 Pistol.

Do not use lubricants that boast of their ability to penetrate metal (i.e. "WD-40", "Tri-Flow", etc.) as these substances may deaden primers.

a. Where and how much?

No Lube - (surface is dry and not slippery to the touch)

- Plastic components

Light Lube - (finger run across surface yields little or no lube)

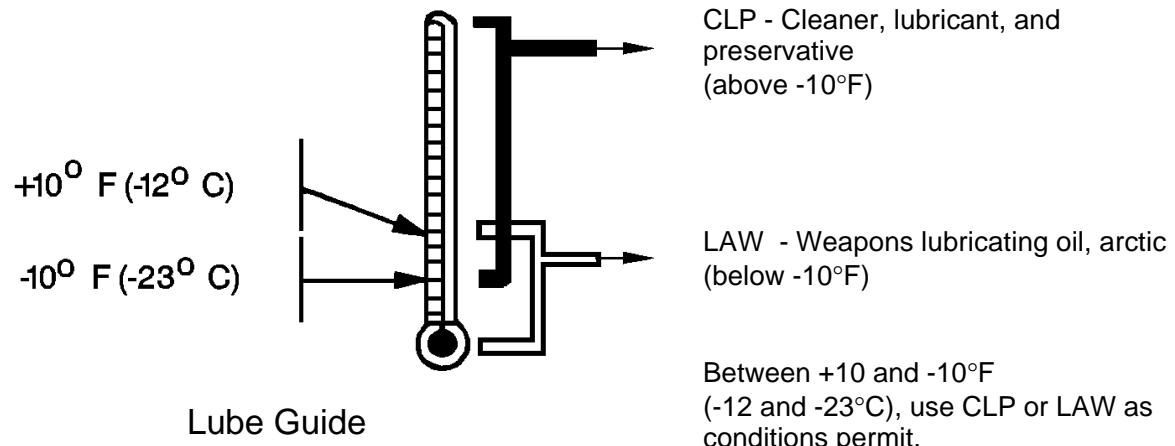
- Bore, chamber, and exterior of barrel
- All metal parts
- All internal parts in slide and frame
- Magazine housing and spring
- Recoil spring
- Sights
- Breechblock
- Slide rails
- All operating controls
- Locking insert and guiding part
- Extractor

Medium Lube - (finger run across surface yields some lube but lube does not run down the surface when held in a vertical position)

Heavy Lube - (Lube runs down surface when held in a vertical position)

NO MEDIUM LUBE IS REQUIRED ON THE P226 PISTOL.

NO HEAVY LUBE IS REQUIRED ON THE P226 PISTOL.



Reapply lubrication periodically during firing as it burns off from the heat.

Apply lubricant using a shaving brush, cotton swabs, patches, or rag. A spray bottle also works well using compressed air to circulate the lubricant into all parts and to remove the excess.

3-8. SAFETY/FUNCTION CHECK

- a. A safety/function check should be performed anytime the pistol is reassembled. This quick check indicates whether or not the pistol was properly assembled and with all the components. A properly executed safety/function check can also reveal many of the more obvious malfunctions that could occur between the interactive components of the pistol.
- b. **Always** clear the pistol before performing a safety/function check! **Don't assume the pistol is clear!**
 1. **Clear the pistol!**
 2. Actuate the slide and the operating controls to insure that:

- (a) Magazine and catch - the magazine is held securely in place by the magazine catch and it drops free of the frame when the catch is depressed.
- (b) Slide - the slide moves freely and without binding on the frame (with and without a magazine installed).
- (c) Barrel - the barrel does lock fully into battery within the ejection port of the slide as the slide is closed.
- (d) Slide Catch Lever
 - (1) The slide catch lever does hold the slide open when retracted while:
 - a. an empty magazine is in place.
 - b. the slide catch lever is engaged (pressed upwards).
 - (2) The slide catch lever does permit the slide to snap forward when:

- a. the slide catch lever is depressed.
 - b. the slide is retracted without a magazine installed.
- (3) The slide catch lever does rebound with spring pressure.

3. Perform the following checks:

- (a) Recoil Spring.
 - (1) Examine the recoil spring and recoil spring guide.
 - a. Check the force of the recoil spring and smooth cycling of the slide.
 - b. Carry out loading movement and check that the slide/barrel system springs forward smartly and locks.
 - c. Repeat steps B3a(1)(a) and B3a(1)(b) one time.
- (b) Trigger and Hammer Mechanisms.

(1) Double Action Function.

- a. Decock the hammer.
- b. Squeeze the trigger.
- c. Check that the hammer cocks properly and then drops forcefully to rest in the safety intercept notch.

(2) Interruption of Trigger Function.

- a. Ensure the hammer is decocked.
- b. Pull the trigger fully and carry out a loading movement.
- c. Check that the hammer is retained in the cocked position (trigger remains fully pulled).

(3) Single Action Function.

NOTE

When the trigger is released, the trigger bar is again engaged.

- a. Simultaneously release the trigger fully and check that the trigger bar engages.
- b. Squeeze the trigger again and verify that the hammer is operated.

(4) Safety Notch on the Hammer.

NOTE

Do not touch the trigger for this sequence of operations.

- a. Cock the hammer.
- b. Decock the hammer using the decocking lever but do not touch the trigger.

- c. Check that the hammer is interlocked before reaching the extreme dropped position.

(5) Decocking Lever.

- a. Cock the hammer.
 - b. Thumb down the decocking lever.
 - c. Check that the trigger and hammer are brought to their rest position.

(c) Magazine.

- (1) Examine the condition of the magazine tube, the lips, and the magazine floorplate.
 - (2) Ensure the magazine floorplate is properly secured by the magazine insert.

- (3) Check for proper springing action of the magazine spring and smooth movement of the feeder.
- (4) Insert the magazine into the frame, check for easy insertion and proper seating.
- (5) Check for correct movement of the magazine catch in and out and that the magazine engages the catch.

(d) Slide Catch Lever.

- (1) Insert an empty magazine into the frame.
- (2) Carry out a loading movement (draw back the slide to the stop and allow it to snap forward).

NOTE

The slide must be arrested in the rear position by the slide catch lever.

- (3) Thumbedown the slide catch lever and ensure the slide is released and forcefully springs up.
- (4) Thumbedown the cocking lever.

Section IV. TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

3-9. OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES - PISTOL

MALFUNCTION

TEST OR INSPECTION

CORRECTIVE ACTION

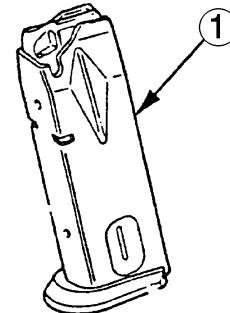
1. FAILURE TO FEED

Step 1. Check for dirty and/or damaged magazine (1).

If dirty, clean with Cleaner, Lubricant, Preservative (CLP).
If damaged, replace magazine.

Step 2. Check for damaged feed ramp (2).

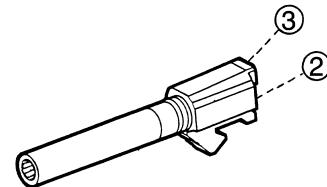
If damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

Step 3. Check for cartridge nose jamming against feed ramp (2).

Magazine lips are too tight.
Replace magazine.



Step 4. Check for cartridge nose jamming against upper chamber (3).

Magazine lips are too open.
Replace Magazine

Step 5. check for slide riding over cartridge.

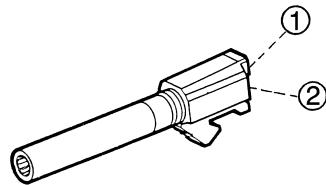
Magazine not seated properly.
Check magazine catch assembly.

MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

2. AMMUNITION DOES NOT CHAMBER.

Step 1. Check for dirt or obstructions in chamber (1).

Clean with CLP.

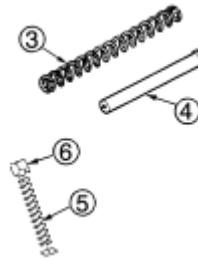


Step 2. Check for dirty or damaged ammunition.

Clean with a clean, dry cloth, or replace ammunition.

Step 3. Check for damaged feed ramp (2).

If damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



Step 4. Check for damaged or broken recoil spring (3) or spring guide (4).

If damaged or broken, replace spring guide or recoil spring.

MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

Step 5. check for damaged magazine spring (5) and/or follower (6).

If damaged, replace magazine.

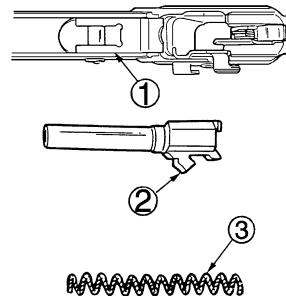
3. SLIDE DOES NOT LOCK FULLY FORWARD.

Step 1. Check for broken or damaged locking insert (1) and barrel lug (2).

If damaged or broken provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 2. Check for damaged or broken recoil spring (3).

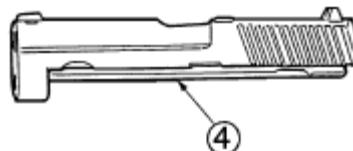
If damaged or broken, replace.



**MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION**

Step 3. Check for damaged or burred slide (4).

If slide grooves are damaged or burred, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



Step 4. Check for dirty or damaged chamber (5).

If chamber is dirty, clean using CLP. If chamber is damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

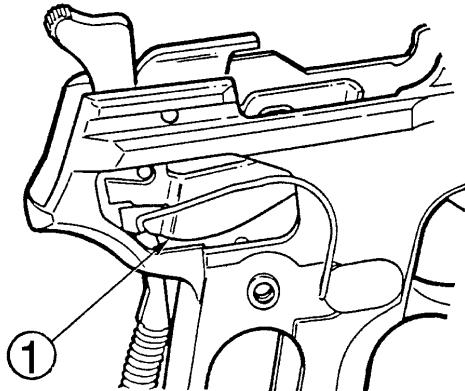
4. FAILURE TO FIRE.

Step 1. Check for faulty ammunition.

If heavily corroded or dented,
replace ammunition.

Step 2. Check for broken trigger bar (1).

If broken, provide pistol to armorer
for repair.



**MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION**

5. SLIDE DOES NOT UNLOCK.

Step 1. Check for dirt and obstructions in slide and locking insert area.

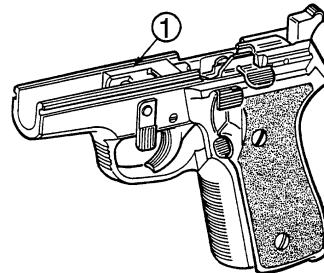
Remove obstructions. Clean with CLP.

Step 2. Check for broken or damaged locking insert (1).

If broken or damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 3. Check for broken or damaged slide (2).

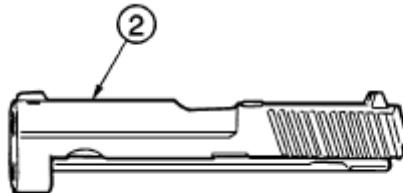
If broken or damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

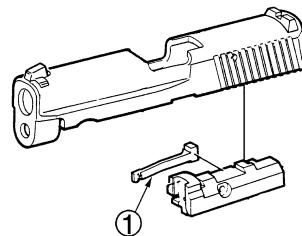
Step 4. Check for faulty ammunition
(determined by short recoil).

Inspect bore and remove any
obstructions. Replace ammunition.

**6. CARTRIDGE DOES NOT EXTRACT.**

Step 1. Check for powder residue and/or dirt jamming
extractor (1).

Clean with CLP and lubricate with CLP.



**MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION**

Step 2. Check for broken or damaged extractor (1).

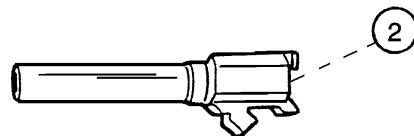
Provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 3. Check chamber (2) for dirt or corrosion.

Clean with CLP and lubricate with CLP.

Step 4. Check for short recoil, defective cartridge.

Cartridge case or projectile may be lodged in chamber or bore. Inspect bore and remove any obstructions. Replace ammunition.



MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

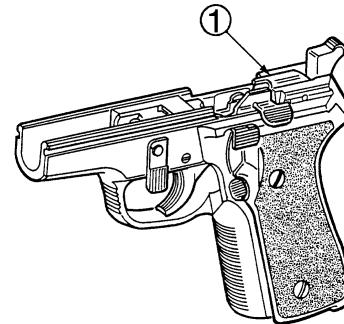
7. FAILURE TO EJECT.

Step 1. Check for broken or damaged ejector (1).

If broken or damaged, provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 2. Check for short recoil, defective cartridge.

Cartridge case or projectile may be lodged in chamber or bore. Inspect bore and remove any obstructions. Replace ammunition.



**MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION**

**8. HAMMER DOES NOT DECOCK WITH USE OF
DECOCKING LEVER.**

Step 1. Check for dirt or obstructions in receiver jamming hammer (1).

Remove dirt or obstructions. If the dirt or obstructions cannot be removed, provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 2. Check for defective (worn or broken) parts.

Provide pistol to armorer for repair.



MALFUNCTION
TEST OR INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE ACTION

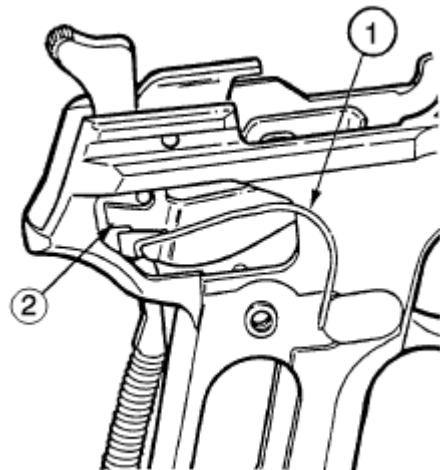
9. PISTOL FAILS TO FIRE IN DOUBLE ACTION.

Step 1. Check for missing or defective trigger bar spring (1).

Provide pistol to armorer for repair.

Step 2. Check for broken trigger bar (2).

If broken, provide pistol to armorer for repair.



Section V. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

3-10. ADJUSTMENT OF IRON SIGHTS

a. Description

The sights consist of a rear sight and a front sight blade which are designed and dimensioned to ensure rapid target acquisition even when visibility is poor. The front sight blade width is 3.6 mm and rear sight notch is 3.8mm wide. Both front and rear sights are held in place on the slide within a standard dovetail groove. Both sights are adjustable for windage and elevation.

b. Adjustment

1. ZEROING THE PISTOL.

Live ammunition and a weapons firing range are required for zeroing the pistol. The following front and rear sights are available for zeroing the pistol.

Front sight sizes 5-9.
Rear sight sizes 5-10.

The front sight sizes differ in height in increments of 0.14 mm.
The rear sight sizes differ in height in increments of 0.28 mm.

WARNING

**LIVE AMMUNITION IS REQUIRED FOR THIS TEST.
FOLLOW ALL WEAPONS FIRING RANGE RULES AND REGULATIONS.
OBSERVE ALL SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS.
NEVER POINT A WEAPON AT ANY PART OF YOUR BODY OR ANOTHER
PERSON.**

- (a) Target distance should be 25 meters.
- (b) Zeroing is carried out on the basis of "sighting point equals point of impact."
- (c) The amount of ammunition required is dependent upon the amount of correction needed.

CAUTION

ALWAYS STRIKE THE SIGHT ON THE SIGHT BASE NOT ON THE SIGHT BLADES OR YOU COULD DAMAGE THE SLIDE DOVETAILS.

2. Windage Correction.
 - (a) Shifting the rear sight 1 mm alters the point of impact by 15.62 cm at 25 meters.
 - (b) If the hits are to the left, the rear sight must be shifted to the right.
3. Elevation Correction.
 - (a) If the hits are too high, then a rear sight of the next lower size must be selected.
 - (b) Replacing the rear sight by the next size alters the point of impact by 4.8 cm at 25 meters.

- (c) If the hits are too low, then a front sight of the next higher size must be selected.
- (d) Replacing the front sight by the next size alters the point of impact by 2.4 cm at 25 meters.

CHAPTER 4

AMMUNITION

4-1. SELECTION

WARNING

USE ONLY 9 X 19MM PARABELLUM (LUGER) AMMUNITION IN THE P226 PISTOL THAT IS AUTHORIZED FOR USE BY YOUR COMMAND.

Non-military specification ammunition is not authorized for use in military weapons.

Use only Navy Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC) A363 in the P226 Pistol.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

A-1. SCOPE

This appendix lists manufacturer's manuals and technical manuals referenced in this manual.

A-2. MANUFACTURER'S MANUALS

- Sig Sauer P226 instructions for armorers
- Sig Sauer P226 instruction manual

A-3. TECHNICAL MANUALS

- Maintenance Plan, 9mm Sig Sauer P226 Pistol
- SW370-AM-MMO-010, Pistol, 9mm Sig Sauer P226; Naval Special Warfare Maintenance Manual
- Maintenance Requirement Cards M-1R, and R-1 Pistol, 9mm Sig Sauer P226
- NAVSEA SW010-AD-GTP-010, Small Arms and Special Warfare Ammunition

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION LIST

B-1. SCOPE

This appendix lists the additional items authorized for support of the P226 Pistol.

B-2. GENERAL

This list identifies items that are required to maintain the P226 Pistol but are not Basic Issue items.

• M4 Small Arms Cleaning Rod	P/N 5564102 NSN 1005-00-556-4102
• Bore Cleaning Brush	P/N 7162132 NSN 1005-00-716-2132
• Receiver Cleaning Brush	P/N 8448462 NSN 1005-00-494-6602

APPENDIX C CONSUMABLE MATERIALS LIST

C-1. SCOPE

This Appendix lists consumable materials needed to operate and maintain the P226 Pistol. This listing is for informational purposes only and is not authority to requisition the listed items.

Consumables

Weapon Record Book Part II	NAVMC 10558A	
Cleaner, Lubricant, Preservative (CLP)	MIL-L-63460	9150-01-079-6124
Alternate Cleaner and Lubricant (for CLP)		
Solvent, dry cleaning	P-D-680	6850-00-281-
3061 Weapons oil	VV-L-800	9150-00-185-0629

Lubricant, Automatic Weapon, Arctic (LAW)	MIL-L-14107	9150-00-292-9689
Cleaning Rags	A-A-2522 (AA531)	7920-00-205-1711
Cleaning brush	MIL-S-43871	7920-00-205-2401
Applicator Cotton Tip	362	6515-01-234-6838
Cotton Swabs	5019316	1005-00-288-3565
Cleaning Compound, Simple Green	1 Gal	7930-01-306-8369
	5 Gal	7930-01-342-5316
	24 Oz	7930-01-342-5315

APPENDIX D ACCESSORIES

D-1.

The following accessories are items authorized for use in changing the P226 configuration at the operator level. Any other configuration changes are not authorized without prior approval of COMNAVSPECWARCOM.

Nomenclature

- a. Tactical Light**
- b. Standard Lanyard**
- c. Tritium Sights**

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